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COLLAPSE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

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THE BRASILIAN GOVERNMENT TRI-UMPH OFRE ITS ENEMIES. Admiral de Mello Surrendere to the Urn guayan Antherities-Pelzete Again Bules in Rio Grando do Sul-The Last Ast in the Play at War in Rio Barber-Crowd og the Militope to See the Cannonading The Show Didn't Last Long-Robet Ports Found to Be Beserted-Then Came the Burrender-Only a Mandful of Mon Turned Over to Petzoto-The Covernment Losses Far More Severe than Those of the Rab sis During the War-Mello's Bass Deser tion of Da Cama-British Sublects Con rying Mails and Aid to the Robel Lander

teans Among Them - Covert Efforts of English Anthorities to Re-establish Monsichy on American Soll-Lies that were Invented for the "Associated Press," MONTEVIDEO, April 14.—The Brazilian rebelon has collapsed completely. The military forces of President Peixoto have driven the surgents ont of the State of Rio Grande do ful and the defeated and discomfited Admiral de Mello has disembarked 1,500 insurgent treeps on the frontier of Uruguay and surren-dered himself and his command to the Uru-guayan authorities, who have disarmed them. Though the state of slege at Rio de Janeiro has been extended to June 13, it is believed that

A Nest of Insurgent Sympathiners or

Shere-Many Engilshmen and Also Amer-

Gevernment to raise the siege within a much The Uruguayan Government, after having seen notified by Mello of his desire to surrender, sent out a battalion of infantry to receive his submission. The commanding offeer, after conferring with Mello, accepted his sword and pisced him and his followers emally under arrest. Mello landed his men from the Republica.

Mello's surrender will enable the Brazilian

Buznos Atres, April 14.—Admiral da Gama has caused the publication of a protest against the treatment he received at the hands of the commander of the Portuguese war ship Min-dello. He declares that the Portuguese Captain, after offering him an asylum on board his vessel, detained him and the other Brazilians, refusing to permit them to land, in spite of the fact, the Admiral alleges, that the Argentine authorities had signified their willingness to receive them.

THE FALL OF DA GAMA.

For Platures of Rio and the Harber in the Last Days of the Revolt, Copyright, 1894, by the United Press.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 17.—The revolt of the Brazilian navy in the bay of Rio Janeiro ended as it began and was carried on-in a farce. The Government fleet having arrived off the mouth of the narbor, a decree was printed in the Diario, the official gazette, saying that on Tuesday, March 13, at noon, the final attack for the extermination of the rebels would be

On the morning of the 12th, which was Mor day, the dailies of the city reprinted this no-tice, and thus the public learned about the matter. The merchant ships had, therefore, only about thirty hours' notice, instead of forty-sight to which they were entitled. By the aid of Admiral Benham all American ships get out of the way, but the British war ships elused to aid their mercantile confrères, and bout fifty such vessels remained in a danger-

Meantime people living on the water-front region made haste to move away because the bombardment of the city by the rebel ships was considered inevitable. The Government had provided barracks and plain food for the poor in safe suburbs, and to these the people were bound. The street cars became loaded with women, babies, and bedding. Lines of mule carts loaded in like fashion passed through the streets, while men with huge bundles on their heads and followed by their famoughfares. Their chatter filled the air as they and their loads covered the pavements, but it is a fact that good humor and joking and laughing prevailed everywhere, and not a dozen cases of disorderly conduct were noted in the whole city of nearly conduct were noted in the whole city of nearly a half million of people. Many went to the hilitops, from which the bay could be seen, instead of to the Government barracks, and there camped in the open air on vacant plots or in little-used streets or lanes. As forest sovers a good part of each hill, plenty of dry sticks for fires could be had, and the hilltop that night presented such views as those Oklahoma just before it was opened for settle ment. The morning of the 13th found the serted. Only a few restaurants and groceries remained open, and these were closed before noon. The street cars were stopped by 11:30 c'clock, and thereafter only here and there a man-presumably a policeman in plain clother

-could be seen in the lower streets.

People in Rio, for the most part, est their treakfast between 11 and 12% o'clock. It is safe to say that at every breakfast table in lio on March 13 the chief, if not the sole topic of conversation, was the probability of the Government beginning the so-called final at-tackon the rebels at noon. It is at least not unsafe to say that at nine-tenths of the tables the epinion expressed was that the bombardment would be postponed. Nevertheless, as the clock hands became vertical over the hour of 12 a great gun boomed from Santa Cruz, and a shell few through the air and landed on the Villessignon, where it exploded and threw a red sloud of brickdust into the air. Two more guns followed from the same fort. Then Lage. the little affair that resembles Lafarette in New York harbor took up the strain, while St. John Groagato, Nietherey, and Armaeac

began their work in rapid succession.

CLIMBING THE BILLTOPS TO SEE. Breakfasts were hastily fluished after that, and people already on the hilltops soon had their attention diverted from the firing to the trowds of people that came from no one could my where and tolled up the steep streets and betha to places overlooking the bay. However, of the forts that drew the crowds up the hilldes. For more than six months the fring of cannon from the Government forts at Villagalgnon and for four months at Cobras had been a matter of almost daily cocurrence. People had watched the puffs of smoke and fashes of flame at the forts, with the splashing of the water about the targets aimed at, tetil the spectacle had palled. They had seen the gunner improve until two shots out of three landed on the target five nores or more large, and even that had palled. But now the first the Government fleet, the torpedo boats from Germany, the Aurora from England, and, more assortant than all the rest combined, the Yankes coaster Cld, with her air gun capable

of huritag a quarter of a ton of dynamits through the air, lay just outside the harbor. The bombardment of Villegalgnes and Cohas was tolerated as a bad everture before the curtain rises on a much advertised play on a first night. What the people had climbed he bills to see was the play the new float was h make with the Cid's dynamite gun cast as

For an hour or so the base-drum-like solo of an everture dragged slowly on, and then teme a buil. This was followed by the flight of two togs from Mocangue and Vanua stands carrying the insurgents who had garrisoned them to the island of Enchadoa. These tugs were "persecuted," to quote the Brazilian term, by all the Govern-ment forts in reach, and then another luli came that lasted for more than an hour. Brazilians put in this time gleefully. It is a merry hearted race, and with beer, wine, rum, and eatables every hilltop resembled a pionic round near New York on a summer Sunday afternoon. It is worth noting that at this time the sly jokes made by local wits were all at the expense of the Government, and that Baldanhe de Gama's health was more frequently wished for over the liquor mugs than was that of Floriana Peixoto.

But if the natives made merry the foreigners did not, for every one of these was so much in-terested in having the war ended in some way that the long period of inaction was exceed ingly trying to the nerves, because it seemed to forebode a further postponing of the general

GETTING DOWN TO BURINESS.

Then, when at 3 o'clock hope seemed gone, a howitzer placed on Gloria, to the aston-ishment of everybody, suddenly broke loose with smashing report, and a shell went swishing toward Villegalgnon, ing at a little more than squirrel rifle range away. Everybody laughed when the shell struck the water about half way to the target, but the laugh died out before it was finished, for the shot on Gloria was followed by one from St. Theresa, by more than a dozen on Castle Hill, and by a score from other hills further up the bay.

The Covernment had opened fire on the shels from cannon within the city limits, and the rebels were at last at liberty to bombard the city. The hearts of thousands owning property within range of the rebel guns doubt less beat with unwonted excitement at that moment, and certainly tens of thousands gazed over the wide expanse of red-tile roofs between the green hills and the gray-blue bay with an interest never felt before. With each minute the crash and boom from the city trenches seemed to increase in intensity, while the deep-mouthed cannon of the big forts thundered once more with roars that made the earth tremble almost as if from earthquake shocks. Clouds of dust rose from the walls of Villegalgnon and the houses on Cobras Island. Jets of sparkling water shot up on every side of the two insurgent strongholds, and about the hulls of the Tamandare, the Trajano, and three or four other insurgent bulks anchored above Enchados. Occasionally a shot struck one of the hulks, while, after a time, dark volumes of smeke from Cobras Island showed where ursting shells had ignited the woodwork of the homes that had once sheltered hundreds f people there.

THE GOVERNMENT FLEET ON THE SCENE. The people had looked on almost in allence or more than half an hour, when a roving eye glanced out to sea and saw the nose of a lead elored hulk pointing toward the mouth of the harbor from behind the Sugar Loat. The Government fleet was coming at last. The word assed over every crowd of spectators as a preath from the sea might do, and every face turned toward the coming ship. In a minute the ship had drawn out from behind the towering gray rock, and the great torpedeiro Huarva, as she is called here, was in view. Quickly the Cid, with her dynamite gun, apseared, and then came the Itaipu, the Amer-

ies, and others not necessary to name.

The outcome of this manceuvre was typical of every manceuvre made during this prolonged insurrection. The movement was continued long enough to raise the expectations of every one to a high pitch, and then rockets from the arsenal of war, where Floriano Peix-oto in person was directing the attack, sent the fleet back behind the big rock from which the fleet back behind the big rock from which it had come, all firing ceased, and another period of inaction fit to exhaust the patience of a Job dragged slowly along. What it all meant none could tell, but everybody was ready to recount how the forts had never gotten the range of a rebel ship and struck it once or twice but they ceased firing, while the ships in turn, except on the occasion of a raid, never landed a shot in a fort but they, too, stopped shooting, probably to enable the crew to congratulate the gunner and take a drink. However, if stopping the fleet and the cessation of the firing were a matter of wonder, the next move was at first utterly incomprehensible. Instead of the fleet, a big harbor tug and a small steam launch came slowly from behind the Sugar Loaf and, satering the harbor, passed more slowly around between Lage and Villegaignon and the sailors who had garrisoned the latter fort and had in recent weeks shown considerable skill as gunners. As the tug got around broadside to the fort, all eyes were fixed on Villegaignon to see the flash of her guns, but not a movement was to be seen there. Everybody guessed that the rebels were craftily holding their fire as they hitherto had done, to use is against greater game—against the big Cid and her conserts when they should at last venture in.

Steaming to the west, the tug and the launch. the fleet back behind the big rock from which

state venture in.

FORT VILLYGAIGNON ARANDONED.

Steaming to the west, the tug and the launch disappeared in Botefago Bay, and then came another wonder. A tiny green launch that had been kept in that bay for a long time by the Government was seen coming out manned solely by a pilot and an enginer and heading between Gloria Hill point and Villegaignon. She would have to pass within buckshot range of the rebel fortress. The people watched her curcular point was passed, and then nine-tenths of all the speciators guessed the truth.

Villegaignon had been abandoned the night before, and all the pounding she had received had been so much energy thrown away. Going to the arsenal of war the little launch was filled with soldiers and then she started straight for the landing on Villegaignon. At the same moment the tug and the launch that had gone to Botefago Bay came out again loaded to the rails with soldiers, and they, too, headed for Villegaignon. Then everybody remembered—everybody, including the soldiers—that the Englishmen in the Crividee. as Blo's shipping street is called, had for weeks been telling that all the entrances to Villegaignon had been mined and loaded with dynamite. This gave everybody a naw thrili, but, like all other thrills so far feit in the revolution except that of veration over delays, this thrill was without raison dere. There was, of course, no real dynamite mine there. The story was only a part of the great bluff which Saidanha and his friends had werked on the republic when they did not have in hand even ack high. But it was a bluff that held the soldiers had sunk behind the hills and the shades of night were beginning to gather over the bay, and then at last, for the first time in montha, the white streamer of the receis fluttered to the ground. It was replaced by the green and gold banner of the republic. FORT VILLEGAIGNON ABANDONED.

the ground. It was replaced by the green and gold banner of the republic.

CORMAN ALSO EMPTT.

Meantime a similar investigation had been going on about Cobras Island, and a party of soldiers, after considerable hesitation, landed there only to find that it had been tanantiess during all the more or less severe bombardment from which it had suffered. This was in a way encouraging, and atraughtway the Government fleet was ordered in, with the big Cld in advance, and all the camon of hillion trenches and harber forts began to fire salutes in honor of victory, although the robel streamers flouted from the spars of the revolted ship. The effect of this salute on the populace was marvelious in the eyes of a white man. But three hours before men and bors and women everywhere on their hilliops had spoken alightingly of the Government and had drank to the health of the robel chief. But now that the Government had apparently won they threw their head goar in the air, clasped each other in hysterical embraces and shouted and screamed: "Viva Marschal Floriano Felicato."

"Viva a Republica." "Hurrah for the army!"

"Hully for our side."

Perhaps the last two crise are rather free translations of what they shouted, but that is exactly what they shouted, but that is exactly what they meant.

As a matter of fact Peirote had not yet completed his victory. It was not until ster dark that having seen the pabels on Faxados Island, where the hospital was situated, hauldown their white signal and replace it with the Government cenier. The Government troops made bold to go off and take possession of the rebest ships. Then it was learned that rebest align. Then it was learned the rebest and that all the insurgent forces were on the laiands of Enrados, Faqueta, Engenho, and Concelcae. But those on Engenhe could hardly be called rebus for the reason that they had belted the rebet cause some weeks before as told by the United Frees at the time, and THE SUBBENDER.

Continued on Second Page.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

SCIENTIFIC FRENCHMAN'S ROSY FIRW OF THE PUTURE.

minury Will , Otre Us Very Cheap Food and the Farmer Will be Out of a Job-Prof. Hunley on the Dangers of Democracy Mr.Gladstone's Eventicht Becoming Hanid. ly Impaired-The Hoyal Academy Exhibition Will Contain 1,000 Pletures-Browning the Ancient Treasures of Egypt-Coal entting Machines Suppleating the Pick LONDON, April 14.—Two eminent men of

cience, one French and one English, have

told us this week what they think of the tendencies of the times and the prospects of the future. The Frenchman, M. Berthelot, is so visionary in some of his ideas that they seem to be absurd. The Englishman, Prof. Huxley, is so conservative that he is accused of extreme pessimism. Berthelot discussed the future triumphs of chemistry under the subject of The World in the Year 2000." He declared that chemistry will furnish deliverance from the social evils of the present day. This will be accomplished in part by utilizing the heat of the sun and the central heat of the earth. The latter will be obtained by shafts two miles deep, and modern engineers are equal to this task. Chemical transformation will be easy with such a source of heat at command. When energy can be cheaply obtained, food can be made from carbon taken from carbonic acid, hydrogen taken from water, and nitro-gen taken from air. The work vegetables have so far done, science will soon be able to do better, with far greater profusion, and in-dependently of the seasons or microbes or insects. There will then be no passion to own land, beasts need not be bred for slaughter, man will be milder and more moral. The reign of chemistry will beautify the planet, and there will be no need to disfigure it with the works of the agriculturist or with the grime of facdure, and the flore of the earth will be a vast pleasure garden, and the human race will live in peace and plenty. Prof. Huxley furnishes a sober contrast to

this talk by the danger he sees in the present social tendencies. His speech last evening was in protest against the proposed unifica-tion of London. He had the greatest respect for what is called the great heart of the people, but had no great respect for what is called the great head of the people. He imagined that in all things intellectual it required guidance. and that universal suffrage was not the way to get at this guidance. The tendency of all racies, however great and good they might be was to believe in the doctrine of human equality. It was a profound mistake, which some of these days they would find out and should rue the consequences. He thought the existence of the Corporation of London was one of the conditions by which that doctrine might be prevented from acquiring the great

domination which it might otherwise have. The Government's Registration bill introduced yesterday, is styled by Sir Henry James and the Opposition the Dissolution bill. It will be opposed as bitterly as home rule, which means that it is extremely doubtful if t can be forced through the House to meet its fate in the Lords. The Conservatives declare that the principle of one man one vote can be adopted only in combination with their doc rine of one vote one value. The political offeet of the cure for the plural-voting evil will undoubtedly be overwhelmingly in favor of the Liberal party. On the other hand, the Conservatives expect to profit by redistricting. so as to equalize the population of the Parliamentary districts.

The Government escaped the danger of Radical revolt this week, but the general aitution continues precarious. Registration re-form will probably prove a much more popular

cause for a crisis.

It is said that a large number of the aristocracy, badly hit by the prevailing agricultural depression, have arranged to hire horses and carriages this season instead of keeping their own. Nevertheless, the Several great nobles who for various reasons have for years past kept the doors of their London mansions closed or only half epened, so to speak, have decided to entertain this year upon a large scale. Prominent among these is the Duke of Devonshire, who is spend ing thousands of pounds upon the redecora-

The newspapers print occasional small para-graphs about Mr. Gladstone. Otherwise allen observers would imagine the disappearance of the Grand Old Man from English life to be as complete as death would have made it. It is said, with some show of authority, in connection with the denial of the report that he wil attend the House of Commons to hear the budget announcement next week, that Mr. Gladstone will never again speak in Parliament. He will certainly not be present until after the operation on his eye in June. It was plainly apparent on his arrival in London yesterday that his eight is becoming rapidly impaired. The aged statesman had to be led from the train to his carriage by his two former secretaries, Hamilton and Murray. The old man looked well, but his inability to recognize those around him was patent. Just as his carriage drove off he recognized one gentle-man with a wave of the hand. He kept his head uncovered for a short period in the presfirmed that it was work that kept Gladstone strong and vigorous for many years now

prophesy his speedy collapse.

The Royal Academy Exhibition this year will contain no less than 1,600 pictures. This is a mere fraction of the vast collection of canvases sent in, and which the Hanging Committee are patiently examining. The situation is regarded as one of great discouragement by artists, who consider that it is proof of the hopeless overcrowding of their profession.

Archmologists are raising a strong protest against the Egyptian irrigation scheme. The engineers have recommended a vast reservoir, the base of which shall be formed by a dam a short distance below the island of Philm. The dam will create a reservoir of enormous extent, not only drowning the island of Philm. hundred miles. When full, the waters of the reservoir will rise several feet above the highest level of Pylon and of the Temple of Isis at Philm. The rocks surrounding the island are covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions. These will spend many months under water. There a yet much to be discovered in the immediate neighborhood. Many other priceless treasures

are also threatened. British miners are just now disturbed by the rumored intention of the Coalmaster's Association to introduce coal-cutting machinery on a large scale. The men regard the scheme with great suspicion, fearing its effects will be to reduce wages and decrease the number of men employed. They also prefer to use their beloved pick, as their forefathers used it, and work in the way they are accustomed to, even though it be, as reformers say, a constrained and unnatural method. Inventors say that the British coalmasters as well as the colliers are difficult to convert in this matter. Coalthe world, and the foreign demand exceeds the ability to supply it; but very few are in use in this country, although they reduce the ton compared with the hand pick. The latest machines combine compressed air and electrical principles, and each cute one yard per minute in medium hard coal. Liverpool has auddenly a wakened to the

fear that it has once more been caught nap-ping by Southampton, and that it is not be-yond the bounds of possibility that its ambi-tious southern rival may after all secure the new Canadian Mail line. The Mersey folks are therefore bestirring themselves, and the local newspapers are engaged just now in belittling Southampton and all its works. The Liverpool Journal of Commerce has put forward, as a convincing argument, the dogma: "Nature

Mail port." Robert, ex-Duke of Parma, recently paid visit to his son-in-law, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgarta, at Sefia. During his stay the flag of the former duchy, white with a gold ground floated over the palace, and before leaving the ex-Duke distributed Parmesan decorations with a lavish hand. This has greatly annoyed the Italian Government, who have asked the Bulgarian Government for an explanation, on the ground that, as Parms has ceased to exist as an independent duchy, ex-Duke Bobert had no right to give himself the airs of a sovereign prince, and Bulgaria committed a gress breac

appearing to endorse his illegal action, The storm in the theosophical world rages quite as wildly on this side of the Atlantic as in america. Nobody, thus far, has got down to the merits of the controversy, but Annie Be sant and Col. Olcott stand arrayed against the other leaders of the metaphysical army. All concerned pretest against the sacrilege of dis-

cussing Mahatmas before the vulgar herd. The revolt of the teachers against the religions fanatics of the London School Board prom ises to become a greater obstacle to their inquisitorial plans than the pretests of the minority of their own body. A great meeting of teachers ast evening veted to take advantage of the alternative in the obnoxious circular and omiall religious instruction. Even a large propor tion of the churchmen denounce the fanati of the Beard. The Bishop of London sale at the Diecesan Church Conference, this week that he did not feel justified in withholding his opinion that the efreular was a great mistake it went, in some degree, in the direction of es tablishing a new sort of creed, and in some de gree it was like creating a new Christian denomination of those who believed in the three lectrines announced in the spirit shown by the School Board. It did not appear to him to be consistent with the act of Parliament. London will soon have an extensive addition to the underground railroad system. A line is

to run north from Charing Cross to Euston and Hampstead. There will also be another east and west line, to cost \$20,000,000. Cigarette smoking by women is so far legal ized that the court decided, this week, that a mistress is not justified in dismissing a cook without notice because she smokes in the

kitchen. The magistrate, at the same time expressed strong sympathy with the mistress's "Apollo's Hymn," recently resurrected in Greece, was performed in Paris this week. It

was not received with the same unbounded rapture as in Athena. The melody is said to suggest the shepherd's song in one of Wag-The French authorities have begun to exert strong pressure to stop the annual pligrimages by Moslem inhabitants of North Africa to the

Prophet's tomb in Mecca. It recently came out that it is the custom on board cholera-in fected pligrim steamers returning from Mecca to burn the bodies of the victims of the disease in the furnaces because it is forbidden to throw them into the sea.
A story has reached Paris from America that

Caive will soon be married. This is denied as abourd by her friends there. They say that Calvé reneunced all thoughts of matrimony at the time of hersevere illness a year or two ago. A matter seriously affecting the honor of ertain public authorities in America has recently been the subject of informal diplomati consultation here. It is well known that the English police, within a few years, have apprehended many American fugitives from justice. In most of these cases there has been a reward offered for the capture of the prisoner. The English police say that these rewards are almost never paft. Four recent cases are mentioned as proof of the allegation—Lynch who escaped from the robber of Minneapolis, reward offered \$500; Kuhne, the Wisconsin murderer, reward offered \$3,500, and a Detroit forger, reward offered \$1,000. This failure to pay may seriously affect reciprocity between the police of the two countries. When the question arose whether to make the matter a subject of formal diplomatic mention, the English Home Office finally decided not to press it.

Treves are now to be equalled by the revival veneration for the tunie of Argenteuil which, from time inmemorial, has been coked upon as the inner garment worm by Christ when he was scourged at the pillar. The relie has always retained its local celebrity, but the Bishop of Versailles having re-ferred the matter to Bome, the Sacred Congregation of Relies has declared that the authen-ticity of the tunio is more than sufficient to authorize the intense reverence due to the ac

pessories of the passion of our Lord. The last festival of Christendom in its honor was in 1680, when the tunic was transferred to a magnificent reliquary presented by the Duchess de Guise. That of this year will be onored by the presence of several Cardinals and Bishops, including prelates from Engand, Ireland, and the United States, and will last from May 14 to June 10.

WAS AT BALACEATA

Beath of Corporal William Hibbert of the Hoyal Ennishilless.

William Hibbert, a survivor of Balaclava, died early yesterday of pneumonia, at his home, at 516 Sixth avenue, at the age of 62. He was a native of Nottingham, England. Enlisting when twenty in the Boyal Enniskillen Dragoons, he served throughout the Crimean war. He also fought in the battles of the Alma and of Inkerman. After serving his time in the British army, he came to this country, where he supported himself as a hosisry

try, where he supported number as a nostery weaver.

When he visited the British ships which took part in the Columbian celebration, his crimen medal proved a passport that all honored, and he was made much of by all on hoard, from the Admiral down. He slways wore the medal planed to his breast with a red, white, and blue ribbon. It is inserthed:

"William Hibbert, Corneral, R. E. Dragoons: Crimes, Balaciava, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastone." topol."

His widow and daughter value the medal as
the proudest possession left by him.

SEA WATER DOWN HER FUNNEL,

Tussia of the Cartbbee with the Northeaste -S asick Passengers.

The steamship Caribbee, which arrived yeserday from the Windward Islands, floundered two days in the great northeaster that appead destruction along the Jersey coast on Wednesday and Thursday. Big seas swept across her cay and Thursday. His seas swept across her, the crests of some going down her funnel into the engine room. Nearly all her passenters were seaseck. Capt. Morrison received a present of \$50 from the passenters to buy him a pair of marine glasses, for the gallant way he brought the little steamship through the galls. The presentation speech was made by Col. Moulton of Chicago.

The Campania Best as Eccentric Rod. The steamship Campania of the Cunard line ras about eight hours astern of the American was about sight house steep as the American day. The Cunarder, being a more powerful yessel, might have come in Bret if she had not bent one of her ecountrie rods. She lost nearly half a day straightening out the rod, and salled on Sunday evening from Queenstown.

2. 4 W. CAUGHT TAPPING WIRES.

MILKING BACK TRACK NEWS FROM TWO WESTERN UNION WIRES.

Chause Helped the Police to Discover the Three Men and Their Telegraph Instruments at 35 West Twenty-slath Street-Backmaker Jos Cotton Found in the Monse and Arrested With the Others. Capt. Schmittherger of the West Thirtieth station and three of his detectives

nipped a clever wire-tapping scheme in the bud yesterday afternoon. It seems that the Wes ern Union Telegraph Company noticed that there was something wrong with two of its wires on the west side on Friday, and linemen were set to work to discover the leak. The wires that were affected were those over which reports from the East St. Louis and Memphis race tracks are received. It was suspected in the racing department—all the operators of which are especially alert for wire tappers—that somebody was milking the wires. By chance Capt. Schmittberger and Detec-

tive James Byrnes, who were strolling along Broadway on Friday, noticed two men lotter-ing around the windews of Linde Brothers' jewelry store, at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Broadway. The Captain sent Byrnes mon. These men were stationed to watch the suspicious characters, whom the Captain suspected of a purpose to rob the jewelry store by smashing the window. The fellows made no attempt to do anything of the sort, but the dete tives noticed that they studied the roofs of the houses on the south side of Twenty-ninth street. After a couple of hours waiting the supposed window smashers moved off, and the detectives, thinking that they were mistaken, the Captain the fact that the men were evident ly watching the roofs of the houses, and that ended the business for the night.

Yesterday morning, however, the Captain heard from the Western Union that there was a leak in the wires somewhere around Sixth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. He immediately concluded that the suspicious characters that were seen the day before were pickets for the wire tappers, and the detectives were on hand when the men appeared again a noon yesterday. The men took up their

were on hand when the men appeared again at noon yesterday. The men took up their old stand on the corner, and again began watching the roof tops, while the detectives watched them from a convenient doorway. It was nearly 20 clock before the men made a move, and then they were seen to enter the basement of 38 West Twenty-ninth street. This was formerly a pool room kept by a man named Beaman. The men entered the place very cautiously, and the detectives heard them siam and lock the basement door. One detective kept watch while the other nurried around and got Capt Schmittberger and Detective Byrnes. Then the four officers burst the basement door in.

In the back room they found three wire tappers about to begin work. There were two desks in the room, each provided with telegraph instruments, and two wires led out of a window. The men were completely surprised and offered no resistance. They were hand-cuffed and taken to the station.

After these men were secured the Captain and Detective Byrnes went upstairs to make a search of the house and found Joe Cotton, the well-known racing man and bookmaker on the parlor floor. He was much surprised to see the officers and expressed more surprise when they arrested him as an accessory. Joe said he had a room on the top floor of the house and had lived there for months. He denied having knowledge of what was going on in the basement, but he was taken to the station and locked up. He said he was 50 years old and gave his realdence as 38 West Twenty-ninth atreet. The other men said they were: John McNally, 21 years old, a street, Brookiny; John became, 27 years old, a waiter, of 166 East Twenty-seventh street, and frank Bland, a laborer, who said he lived in Park avenue, Hoboken.

The men having been secured, the Captain returned to the basement, cut the two wires, and had the talegraph instruments consisted of two relays, with keys and squaders, each of which was finely mounted, an extrasounder, and two valiess. One of these was a big leather box rather than a valies, and

containing the entry lists for the East St. Louis and Memphis races. These were already marked with pencil in places, although it was swident that the tappers had not got to work. In the desks were biotters, chalk, rubbers, and materials generally used by bookmakers. There was also a cipher code.

By cutting the wires Capt. Schmittberger had unconsciously stopped all business on these wires on the west-side circuit, He soon heard from it, however, for an official of the company was at the station soon after the raid. Lineman were set to work and the wires were soon repaired, but the break paralyzed the business of the bookies who are making books in their hatson the sidewalk up town.

Joe Cotton had been looked up only a couple of hours when Dave Pulsifer, the horseman appeared and gave \$1,000 ball for his appearance in court. When seen later Cotton denied that he had had anything to do with the tappers, and said he-could prove himself innocent. Mr. Beaman, who leases the house at SR, was not to be found yesterday afternoon. The house is owned by a Mrs. Barker of SR. There a young woman said it was known that the basement of SR had been let, but she did not know for what purpose.

The object of the wire tappers could not be definitely ascertained, but this is what the police think it was. The wire cut was the west side St. Louis wire which transmits the racing returns from East St. Louis to the telegraph stations on the west side of the city.

These returns were to be delayed while information was seen to out-of-town pool rooms at Albany, so the police think, by a cipher system, a copy of which was found in the Twentyninth strest house. This message was to be sent from a neighboring telegraph station. After a delay of perhaps twenty or twenty-five minutes the returns were to be sent on to the Western Union offices.

Meanwhile the out-of-town confederates of the gar, so the police out of the winners in the police ones if any could be found near enough to be reached within the short time allowed for the delay.

J

FALEN'S LIFE SAYED.

The Boy Murderer's Sentence Commuted Imprisonment for Life.

Robert Alden Fales, the Newark boy who murdered the old factory porter, Tommy Haydon, two years are, had his sentence of death commuted to imprisonment for life resterday by the New Jersey Court of Pardons. votes were all in the affirmative.

The stolld boy, when informed of the commutation by Warden McMonagle at the Newark jall yesterday, said:
"That's all right. It's better than nothing."

Then he lit a cigarette and turned away to chat with other prisoners. When his counsel, Judge Henry, went to see him yesterday afternoon, young False searcely thanked him for his gratuitous services in his behalf, and when the Judge asked: "Is there anything more that I can dofur you, Oille?" the bor answered: "I don't know that you could do more than you have done."
"That was the nearest to an expression of thanks for the work Judge Henry has done for the youth who will go cheerfully to State prison as soon as the edicial notice of the action of the Court of Fardona is received at the neil. Young False has been engaged for some time in writing a story, which he has refused to show to anyhody.

He has made himself theroughly at home in the jull during the last two years, and has frequently said that he would be content to stay there forever, though he has never shown any fear of hanging.

Burglars in Hard Luck. Then he lit a cigarette and turned away to

Burgiars in Hard Luck. PATERON, April 14.-Burglars did a lot of

work for nothing in the office of Cyril R. Forber's coal yard at South Faterson at 4 o'clock this morning. They bored a hole in the unleaked door of an empty safe, blew it to please with dynamite, and got nothing for their trouble. They might have pulled the door open had they tried to. SENATOR FINCE DEAD,

He Was Stricken with Apoplexy Testerday and Died Before Midnight. WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senator Vance of North Carolina, who had not been well since the assembling of Congress and had been con fined to his home for the past month, had a turn for the worse to-day, and died at 10:45 o'clock to-night. At about noon he had a

stroke of apoplexy. The stroke sent the blood to the brain, and since then he had been un-

Zebulon R. Vance was born in Buncomb sounty. North Carolina, on May 13, 1830. He was educated at Washington College, Tennes see, and at the University of North Carolina. He afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and was elected County Attorney the same year. He was elected to the State House of Commons in 1854, and was a members of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. In May, 1861, he entered the Confederate service as Captain, and was made Colonel in August. In 1832 he was elected Governor of North Carolina, and was re-elected in 1884. He was first elected to the United States Senate in 1870, but admission was refused him, and he re-signed in January, 1872. He was the Democratic nomines for the Senate the same year, but was defeated by a combination of bolting Democrats and Republicans. He was elected Governor for the third time in 1870, and was elected to the Senate and took his seat on March 18, 1870. He was redected in

1884 and 1890. His term will expire on March PATAL FIRE IN NEWARK.

Proparations for a Birth and a Puners Going On-Mrs. Jones's Escape, Wira Jane Haggis of SI Halsey street, New-ark, was burned to death last evening at the house of her niece, Mrs. Walter C. Jones, 164

Chestnut street, Newark. The corpse of Frederick Gawler, a nephew of Mrs. Haggis, had been sent to the house on Friday from St. Michael's Hospital. It also happened that Mrs. Jones was about to be con-fined, and Mrs. Mary Geisler had been engaged

as Durse. Preparations were being made for the birth and the funeral last night, and it became necessary to move a stove from the stiting room in which the corpse had been laid out to an upper room where Mrs. Jones was lying. Mr. Jones took the stove in his arms and earried it a part of the way up the narrow stairs, when it slipped from his hands and fell. Mrs. Haggia, who was nearly 70 years old, was just behind him with a kerosene lamp,

When the stove fell she dropped the lame and burning oil fell on her clothes. She ran screaming up the stairs, and fell to the floor in a little hall room.

Mrs. Jones and the nurse, Mrs. Gelsler, saw the flames and sprang for the windows. Mrs.

Geisler jumped to the pavement and broke her right ankle. Mrs. Jones clung to the window sill over the front door until she was taken down by two neighbors who carried her to a house acros the street, where she gave birth to a boy baby twenty minutes later.

The dead body of Mrs. Haggis was found

reclining against the wall in the hall room.

The fire was confined to the hallway and upper front rooms, and did not reach the room in which the corpse lay. Mrs. Haggis's body was removed to the Morgue and Mrs. Geisler was taken to St. Barnabas Hospital. The fire did not do more

than \$100 of damage to the house. JOHN J. ASTOR WEITES A ROMANCE. Travels of the Future in Jupiter and Satur

Mr. John Jacob Astor has written a romance which is to be published immediately by D. Appleton & Co. The title is "A Journey in Other Worlds: A Romance of the Future." The time is the year 2000 A. D. and the story describes a journey, by a novel means, to the planet Jupiter, where the conditions of the carboniferous age are found to exist and also to meet with the spirits of the departed. The to meet with the spirits of the departed. The romance is said to contain many new and striking developments of the possibilities of science in the future, and the book is described as extremely interesting, both as a work of imagination and an example of the ingenious and original application of science.

This is Mr. Astor's first important venture in fiterature, although when he was at St. Paul's School, at Concord, he contributed several articles of merit to the school paper, Horn Schoolsstice, among them one entitled "A. D. 2000" and another called "Dreamland and Shadowland." When a student at Harvard he devoted himself in a large part to scientific courses and to political seenomy, and his interest was shown by the fact that he had the honor of appearing on the rank list every year. Since graduation he has given much time to scientific first the search of the worlds for two years. One special object has been as the preface says to increase popular interest in science. In his book he develops the idea of a new force called appray, the counterpart of gravitation, its application representing, of course, an advance on the flying machine, which the most progressive minds believe to be near at hand. Many adventures and strange incidents are described, and these have furnished admirable subjects for the illustrator, Mr. Dan Beard. romance is said to contain many new and

IS SECRETARY HERBERT CULPARENS

One of the Armor Plate Informers Says Im-portant Facis Have Been Covered Up. PITTEBURGH, April 14.-The Carnegie armor late informers are still anxious to have a

further investigation of the armor plate scan-dal by the Government. In an interview Ed-

ward Sill, one of the informers, said:
"Equity will cause to be reopened an award which has been mistakenly arrived at through the cencealment of material facts by the defendants. We desire a reopening of the case. We believe the settlement was improperly We believe the settlement was improperly made and not sufficient as warranted by the evidence furnished. From my knowledge of the treatment given the armor made at Homestead I do not believe the statement made in Secretary Herbert's report that all the plate furnished on which we gave evidence exceeded the lowest limit of tolerance by five per cent. Is true. There were very few of the plates that showed a tensile strength of 80,000, the minimum requirement of the Government. The boits and nut steel used for botting armor on sides of vessels should have been tempered twice and annealed once. This material was rarely given more than a single oil tempering, and many times was not treated at all.

Secretary Herbert really told nothing in his report and withheld all the important facts. The only way the whole truth can be learned is by an impartial investigation, in which I am ready to assist.

MAYOR GILBOY FACCINATED. ity Hail Officials Take All the Presentless

Laid Bown by the Health Board. Mayor Gilroy learned on Friday night, after he had gone home that John H. Nagle the warrant clerk in his office, had small-pox and

had been taken from his home in Hariem to North Brother Island. The Mayor sent for Dr. Cyrus Edson, and had himself and all his family vaccinated. Secretary Holly said yesterday that it was

not believed that occupants of the Mayor's of-fles or visitors would be likely to receive the fice or visitors would be likely to receive the contagion because of Mr. Nazie's iliness, but that the rooms had been disinfected and all the officials had been vecinated in order to give an example of ready compliance with the Health Scarde regulations.

President McCiellan of the Board of Aldermen got about him yesterday in the City Hall the clerks of the Mayor's office and of the Common Council one or two Aldermen, all the City Hall reporters, a policeman, and a bootblook. Then he called to Dr. George F. Morris of the Board of Health, who had kept himself behind a sereen, to come forward and vaccinate the company. Everybody submitted and bared his left arm. Oci McCiellan was the first to undergo the operation.

VICTORY FOR MISS POLLARD.

THE JURY GIVE HER A VERDICE WITH \$15,000 DAMAGES,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

They Stood Eleven to One in Her Favor on the First Ballet-The Defendant's Counsel Give Notice of a Motton for a New Trial -Judge Wilson's Closing Speech Marked by an Exciting Incident and with What Was Taken as a Warning of Another Fight Ontside the Court Room - Judge Bradley in Mis Charge Congratulates the Jury and the Community that the Case Has Ended-Breekinridge Takes the Verdlet Coolty-Miss Pollard Congratulated.

WASHINGTON, April 14.-Miss Pollard's suit gainst Col. Breckinridge for breach of promise of marriage ended to-day with a verdict for the plaintiff, the jury assessing the damages at \$15,000. Miss Pollard was not in the cours room at all to-day, but Col. Breckinridge was from the opening of the court until the verdict was rendered. The first ballot taken by the the plaintiff. Some time was spent in bringing the one jurer over, and then the question of damages was taken up. One jurer was in favor of giving the plaintiff the full amount claimed (\$50,000) and the jurer who roted for the defendant thought merely nominal damages, one cent, should be given. It was finally decided that each juror should write down an amount and the average was aken, resulting in the award of \$15,000. Seen after the verdict was rendered Col. Breekinridge's counsel gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

While the newsboys were erying the "extras" with an announcement of the verdict, Col. Breckinridge and his wife rode up Pennsylvania avenue in an open carriage. On the avenue at that hour were everal of Col. Breek-inridge's associates in the House of Representatives and several Senators who were on their way down from the Capitol. As if by direction of the occupants of the carriage the that if any of Col. Breckingidge's acquaintances had cared to they might have spoken to him or touched his hand. They did not appear to see him, and turned their heads away. While Mrs. Breckinridge sat as low down in the carriage as possible, looking neither to the right nor to the laft, her husband, seemingly unconscious of the fact that she was by his side, learned over the side of the carriage, smiling defiantly at these who had the curiosity to look at him and wender why he had the audacity to subject his wife to such a trying ordeal, under the circumstances. On up Pennsylvania avenue they drove, past the White House, and thence out Connecticut avenue, the most fashionable thoroughfare in Washington, and the white-haired, ruddy-faced old man and his bride received all the attention desired, for they were the observed of all observers throughout this ride.

JUDGE WILSON'S CLOSING SPENCIL

The court room was not crowded when Judge Wilson rose to complete his speech shortly after 10 e'clock, but it soon filled up. Judge Wilson said he would show that there was nothing whatever in the claims of the defence. It had never been elaimed that the plaintiff had had lillest relations with any man, living or dead, save the defendant and James C. Bodes, and he believed he had shown that the charge against the old farmer, now dead, was untrue. But, said Judge Wilson, he would meet the defence on its own ground, and show that, even with an admis-sion that the plaintiff had had immoral rela-tions with Rodes, that was no defence. Judge Wilson read the prayer of the piaintiff on this point as granted by Judge Bradler. Major Butterworth and Col. Thompson, said Judge Wilson, knew only too well that this instruction could not be overcome, and that was the reason they did not argue the case, but indulged in pyrotechnics. The defendant was a lawyer, versed in the ways of the law, but he had not proved his deways of the law, but he had not proved his defendant had not told the whole story, if it could be shown that the defendant had not told the whole story, if it could be shown that he had prevaricated, that would impair his testimony, and Judge Wilson promised to show that every one of his material statements had been failty contradicted and was not true. The testimenty of Sarah Gess was as worthy of credence as his. Had nos this woman testified that the defendant came to her before the trial began and tried to get her not to testify against him? Was it not proved by Sarah Gess, who had not a particle of interest in this case, that the defendant had brought the plaintiff to her house, and the woman had flatly contradicted his assertion that the plaintiff had been to her house before that time? Sarah Gess, he said, was to be believed infinitely more than the defendant, who had every interest at stake.

Judge Wilson said that the defendant not only denied that he had seduced the plaintiff at the house of Sarah Gess, but he admitted that he himself had been seduced before that time at the same place. This caused a titter from the spectators, and before it had died away Col. Breckinridge half rose in his enair and said;

"Now, if your Honor please, that is a misstatement. I testified that I never was at the house of Sarah Gess but once."

"Oh, don't try to change it now," cried Judge Wilson. "You have finished your testingny." fence. If it could be shown that the defendant had not told the whole story, if it could be

statement. I festified that I never was at the house of Sarah Gest but once.

"Oh, don't try to change it now," cried Judge Wilson. You have finished your testimony."

I am not testifying please your Honor, but this is not the truth, and I simply desire to make this statement. Col. Breckinridge, said, with some warmth.

Your statement was, Mr. Breckinridge, said Judge Bradley, that you were at the house of harsh done before you went there with the plaintiff.

Yes, but that was all," Ool. Breckinridge replied.

There wilson over this interruption, but the latter persisted that Col. Breckinridge had attempted to pass as a betrayed man. He would show, he said, that the detence was, a tiesu of oless faisshood, manufactured to suit the asignates of the sans.

Wilson, that he and the plaintiff had greed to dis out of canh others lives, and they had gone around tesling people they were engaged. Was that the way people died still of said others lives? No witness had been summoned to author that he are support, that observed had niserable stuped, dilotic presence of the delease in this case. It may have been such that he had to be mutual adversarial parties that he way be not have been summoned to author intended to mere the plaintiff, but it had to be mutual adversarial parties that he was been abled to only a prefixe of an engagement of the college of the delease in this case. It may have been so that he determined by a summon that he had been on marriage. Under an agreement that the head be no marriage. Law you be had you per the cold in accomplished to the head of the first that he had been the west of the first that he had been the wild not be a first that he had been the wild not be a first that he had been the wild not be a first that he had a successed in accomplishing the had and the sould not be a first that he had a successed in accumulating this world's not restive who could furnish her with a roof to keep the storm from her, and she took with her history where the had rejected. The plaintiff was taken from